



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CANADA.

Leprosy.

Consul Johnson at Kingston reports July 12: The Canadian director general of health states that 3 new cases of leprosy were admitted to the leper lazaretto at Tracadia, New Brunswick, during the year, and 1 death occurred.

According to the director's statement there are at this date 22 patients there—12 males and 10 females. Eighteen are of French Acadian origin, 2 of English, 1 of Icelandic, and 1 of Russian origin. The leper lazaretto at Darey Island, British Columbia, has not been occupied by any leper since the last was deported previous to this year.

Ottawa—Typhoid Fever.

American Vice Consul General Sanford, at Ottawa, reports July 25: At the present time there is an epidemic of typhoid fever in the city of Ottawa. Up to noon of July 24, 135 cases had been reported to the board of health. About 40 of these cases were reported during the week ended July 20 and the remainder since that time. The three hospitals in the city are filled on account of the increase in typhoid cases, and there is a possibility that an emergency hospital may be necessary. The cause of the epidemic is attributed to a break in the intake pipe of the city water supply which allowed sewage to enter.

CHILE.

Tocopilla—Yellow Fever.

Consul Winslow at Valparaiso reports June 17: The latest published reports put the number of cases of yellow fever at Tocopilla since the beginning of the outbreak, January 28, 1912, at 1,072, with 374 deaths. The conditions are improving and the Government authorities seem to have the matter well in hand.

CHINA.

Hongkong—Plague—Plague-Infected Rats.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended June 8, 1912, 134 cases of plague, with 96 deaths, at Hongkong.

During the same period 2,372 rats were examined at Hongkong for plague infection. Of this number 25 were found to be plague infected.